

# IRG4PH40UDPbF

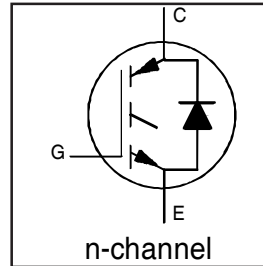
INSULATED GATE BIPOLAR TRANSISTOR WITH ULTRAFAST SOFT RECOVERY DIODE UltraFast CoPack IGBT

## Features

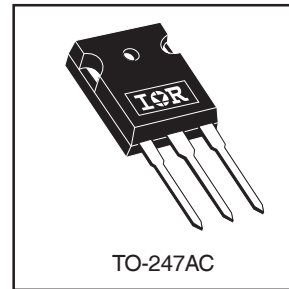
- UltraFast: Optimized for high operating frequencies up to 40 kHz in hard switching, >200 kHz in resonant mode
- New IGBT design provides tighter parameter distribution and higher efficiency than previous generations
- IGBT co-packaged with HEXFRED™ ultrafast, ultra-soft-recovery anti-parallel diodes for use in bridge configurations
- Industry standard TO-247AC package
- Lead-Free

## Benefits

- Higher switching frequency capability than competitive IGBTs
- Highest efficiency available
- HEXFRED diodes optimized for performance with IGBT's. Minimized recovery characteristics require less/no snubbing



|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| $V_{CES} = 1200V$                 |
| $V_{CE(on)} \text{ typ.} = 2.43V$ |
| @ $V_{GE} = 15V, I_C = 21A$       |



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

|                           | Parameter                              | Max.                               | Units      |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| $V_{CES}$                 | Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage | 1200                               | V          |
| $I_C @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Continuous Collector Current           | 41                                 | A          |
| $I_C @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Continuous Collector Current           | 21                                 |            |
| $I_{CM}$                  | Pulsed Collector Current ①             | 82                                 |            |
| $I_{LM}$                  | Clamped Inductive Load Current ②       | 82                                 |            |
| $I_F @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Diode Continuous Forward Current       | 8.0                                |            |
| $I_{FM}$                  | Diode Maximum Forward Current          | 130                                |            |
| $V_{GE}$                  | Gate-to-Emitter Voltage                | $\pm 20$                           | V          |
| $P_D @ T_C = 25^\circ C$  | Maximum Power Dissipation              | 160                                | W          |
| $P_D @ T_C = 100^\circ C$ | Maximum Power Dissipation              | 65                                 |            |
| $T_J$                     | Operating Junction and                 | -55 to + 150                       | $^\circ C$ |
| $T_{STG}$                 | Storage Temperature Range              |                                    |            |
|                           | Soldering Temperature, for 10 seconds  | 300 (0.063 in. (1.6mm) from case ) |            |
|                           | Mounting torque, 6-32 or M3 screw.     | 10 lbf•in (1.1N•m)                 |            |

## Thermal Resistance

|                 | Parameter                                 | Min. | Typ.     | Max. | Units        |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------|------|----------|------|--------------|
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction-to-Case - IGBT                   | —    | —        | 0.77 | $^\circ C/W$ |
| $R_{\theta JC}$ | Junction-to-Case - Diode                  | —    | —        | 1.7  |              |
| $R_{\theta CS}$ | Case-to-Sink, flat, greased surface       | —    | 0.24     | —    |              |
| $R_{\theta JA}$ | Junction-to-Ambient, typical socket mount | —    | —        | 40   |              |
| Wt              | Weight                                    | —    | 6 (0.21) | —    | g (oz)       |

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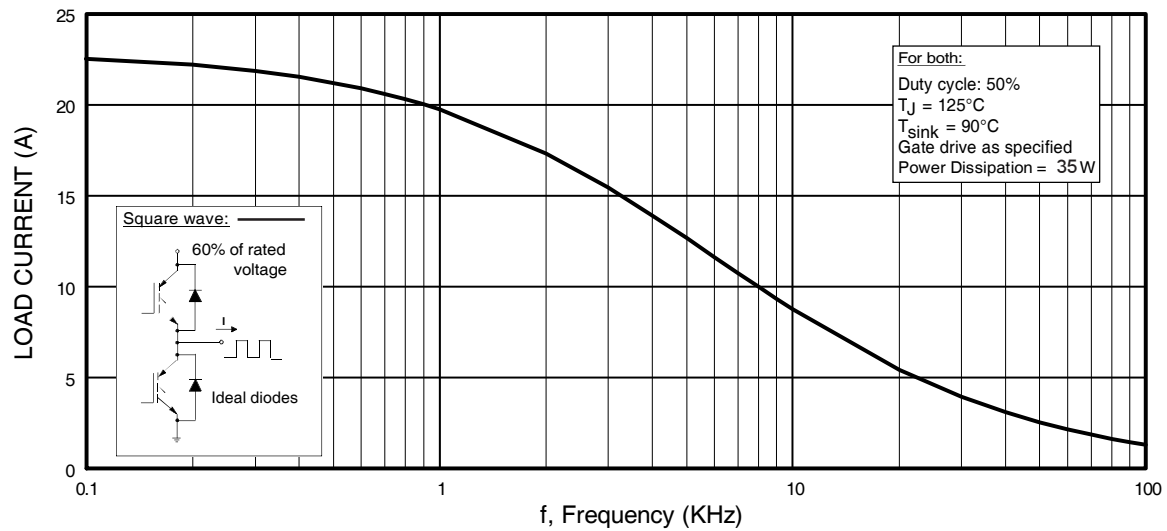
International  
**IR** Rectifier

## Electrical Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

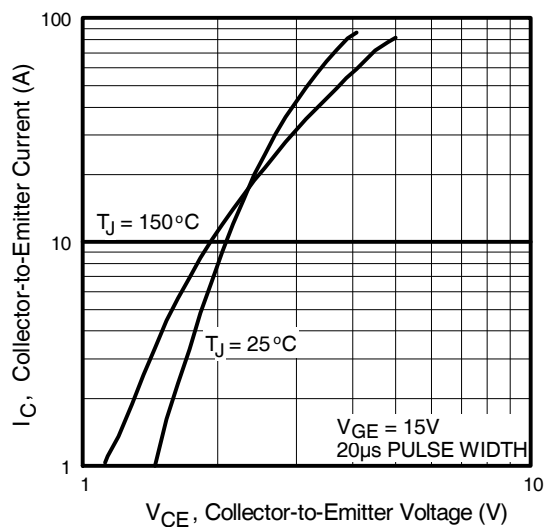
|                                 | Parameter                                           | Min. | Typ. | Max.      | Units                | Conditions                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $V_{(BR)CES}$                   | Collector-to-Emitter Breakdown Voltage <sup>③</sup> | 1200 | —    | —         | V                    | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 250\mu A$                                                                   |
| $\Delta V_{(BR)CES}/\Delta T_J$ | Temperature Coeff. of Breakdown Voltage             | —    | 0.43 | —         | V/ $^\circ\text{C}$  | $V_{GE} = 0V, I_C = 1.0mA$                                                                      |
| $V_{CE(on)}$                    | Collector-to-Emitter Saturation Voltage             | —    | 2.43 | 3.1       | V                    | $I_C = 21A$ $V_{GE} = 15V$<br>$I_C = 41A$ See Fig. 2, 5<br>$I_C = 21A, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $V_{GE(th)}$                    | Gate Threshold Voltage                              | 3.0  | —    | 6.0       |                      | $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$                                                               |
| $\Delta V_{GE(th)}/\Delta T_J$  | Temperature Coeff. of Threshold Voltage             | —    | -11  | —         | mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ | $V_{CE} = V_{GE}, I_C = 250\mu A$                                                               |
| $g_{fe}$                        | Forward Transconductance <sup>④</sup>               | 16   | 24   | —         | S                    | $V_{CE} = 100V, I_C = 21A$                                                                      |
| $I_{CES}$                       | Zero Gate Voltage Collector Current                 | —    | —    | 250       | $\mu A$              | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V$                                                                   |
|                                 |                                                     | —    | —    | 5000      |                      | $V_{GE} = 0V, V_{CE} = 1200V, T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$                                          |
| $V_{FM}$                        | Diode Forward Voltage Drop                          | —    | 2.6  | 3.3       | V                    | $I_C = 8.0A$ See Fig. 13<br>$I_C = 8.0A, T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$                               |
| $I_{GES}$                       | Gate-to-Emitter Leakage Current                     | —    | —    | $\pm 100$ | nA                   | $V_{GE} = \pm 20V$                                                                              |

## Switching Characteristics @ $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ (unless otherwise specified)

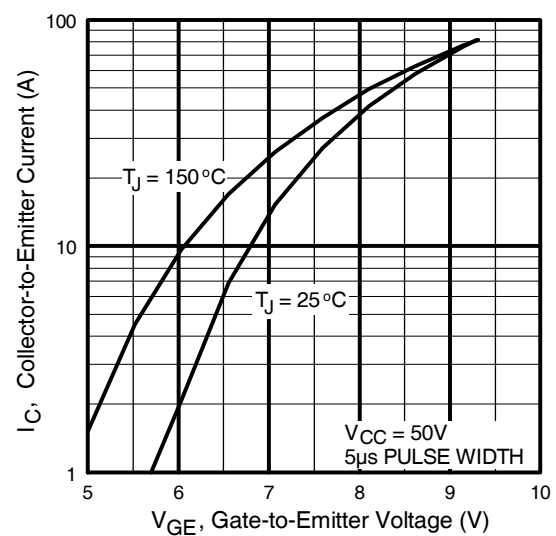
|                 | Parameter                                        | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units      | Conditions                                                        |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $Q_g$           | Total Gate Charge (turn-on)                      | —    | 86   | 130  |            | $I_C = 21A$                                                       |
| $Q_{ge}$        | Gate - Emitter Charge (turn-on)                  | —    | 13   | 20   | nC         | $V_{CC} = 400V$ See Fig. 8<br>$V_{GE} = 15V$                      |
| $Q_{gc}$        | Gate - Collector Charge (turn-on)                | —    | 29   | 44   |            |                                                                   |
| $t_{d(on)}$     | Turn-On Delay Time                               | —    | 46   | —    |            | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$                                          |
| $t_r$           | Rise Time                                        | —    | 35   | —    | ns         | $I_C = 21A, V_{CC} = 800V$                                        |
| $t_{d(off)}$    | Turn-Off Delay Time                              | —    | 97   | 150  |            | $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$                                    |
| $t_f$           | Fall Time                                        | —    | 240  | 360  |            | Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.          |
| $E_{on}$        | Turn-On Switching Loss                           | —    | 1.80 | —    | mJ         | See Fig. 9, 10, 18                                                |
| $E_{off}$       | Turn-Off Switching Loss                          | —    | 1.93 | —    |            |                                                                   |
| $E_{ts}$        | Total Switching Loss                             | —    | 3.73 | 4.6  |            |                                                                   |
| $t_{d(on)}$     | Turn-On Delay Time                               | —    | 42   | —    |            | $T_J = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , See Fig. 11, 18                       |
| $t_r$           | Rise Time                                        | —    | 32   | —    | ns         | $I_C = 21A, V_{CC} = 800V$                                        |
| $t_{d(off)}$    | Turn-Off Delay Time                              | —    | 240  | —    |            | $V_{GE} = 15V, R_G = 10\Omega$                                    |
| $t_f$           | Fall Time                                        | —    | 510  | —    |            | Energy losses include "tail" and diode reverse recovery.          |
| $E_{ts}$        | Total Switching Loss                             | —    | 7.04 | —    | mJ         |                                                                   |
| $L_E$           | Internal Emitter Inductance                      | —    | 13   | —    | nH         | Measured 5mm from package                                         |
| $C_{ies}$       | Input Capacitance                                | —    | 1800 | —    |            | $V_{GE} = 0V$                                                     |
| $C_{oes}$       | Output Capacitance                               | —    | 120  | —    | pF         | $V_{CC} = 30V$ See Fig. 7                                         |
| $C_{res}$       | Reverse Transfer Capacitance                     | —    | 18   | —    |            | $f = 1.0MHz$                                                      |
| $t_{rr}$        | Diode Reverse Recovery Time                      | —    | 63   | 95   | ns         | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 14<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $I_{rr}$        | Diode Peak Reverse Recovery Current              | —    | 4.5  | 8.0  | A          | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 15<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $Q_{rr}$        | Diode Reverse Recovery Charge                    | —    | 140  | 380  | nC         | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 16<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |
| $di_{(rec)}/dt$ | Diode Peak Rate of Fall of Recovery During $t_b$ | —    | 133  | —    | A/ $\mu s$ | $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ See Fig. 17<br>$T_J = 125^\circ\text{C}$ |



**Fig. 1 - Typical Load Current vs. Frequency**  
(Load Current =  $I_{\text{RMS}}$  of fundamental)



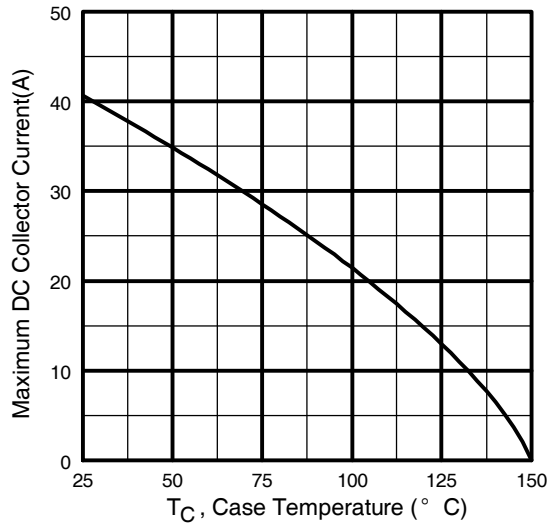
**Fig. 2 - Typical Output Characteristics**



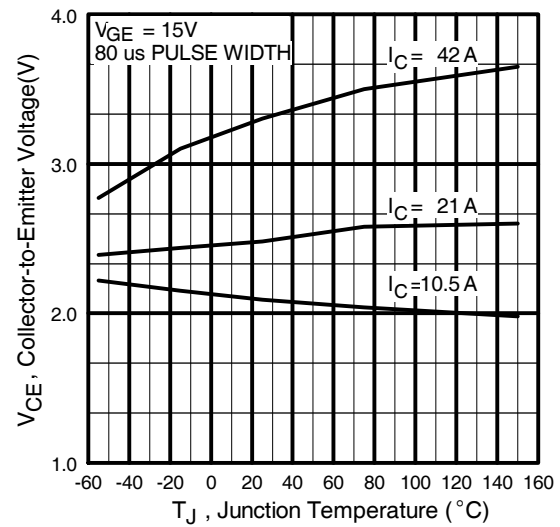
**Fig. 3 - Typical Transfer Characteristics**

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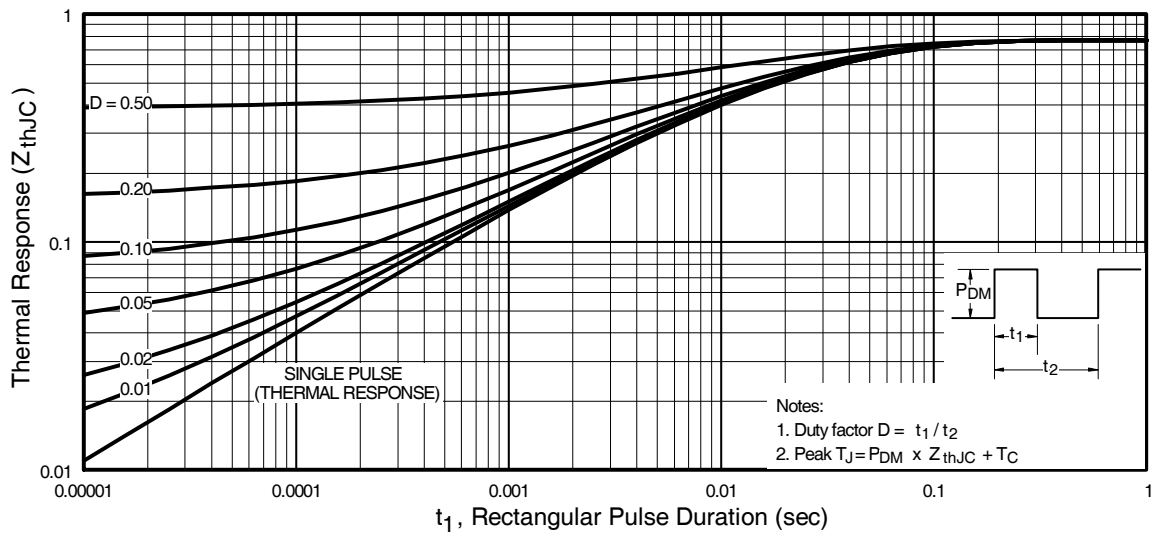
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**Fig. 4 - Maximum Collector Current vs. Case Temperature**

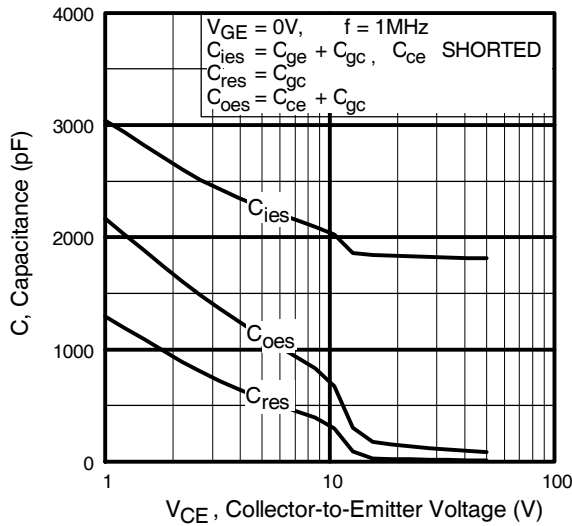


**Fig. 5 - Typical Collector-to-Emitter Voltage vs. Junction Temperature**

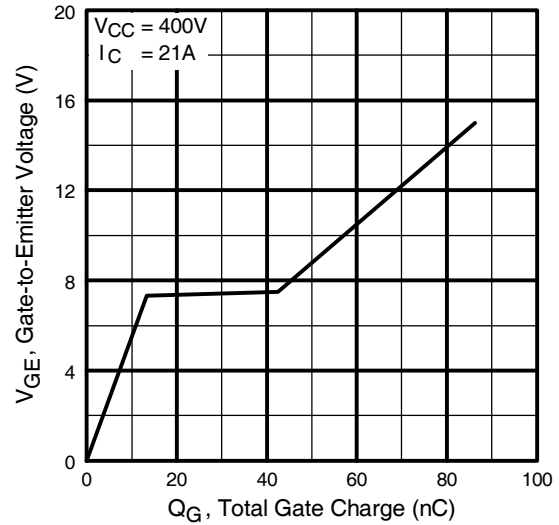


**Fig. 6 - Maximum Effective Transient Thermal Impedance, Junction-to-Case**

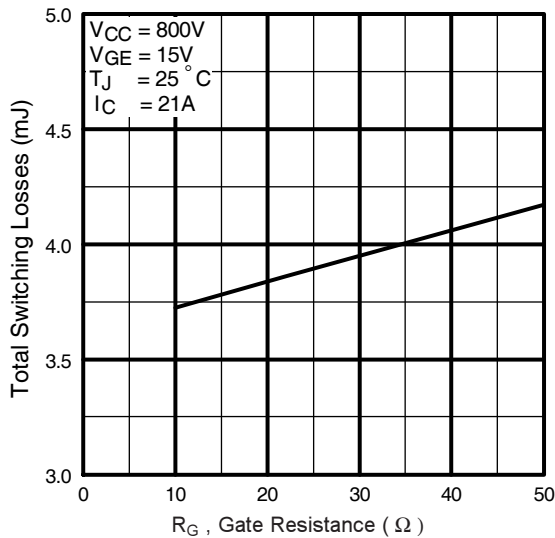
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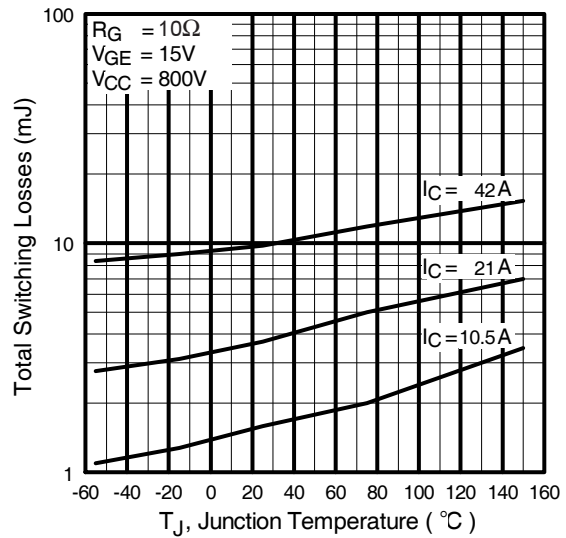
**Fig. 7** - Typical Capacitance vs. Collector-to-Emitter Voltage



**Fig. 8** - Typical Gate Charge vs. Gate-to-Emitter Voltage



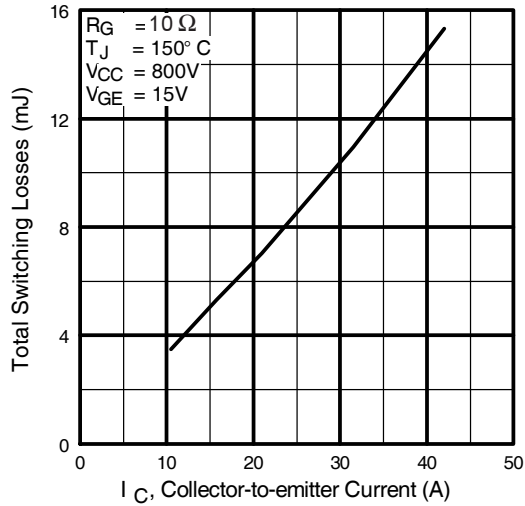
**Fig. 9** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Gate Resistance



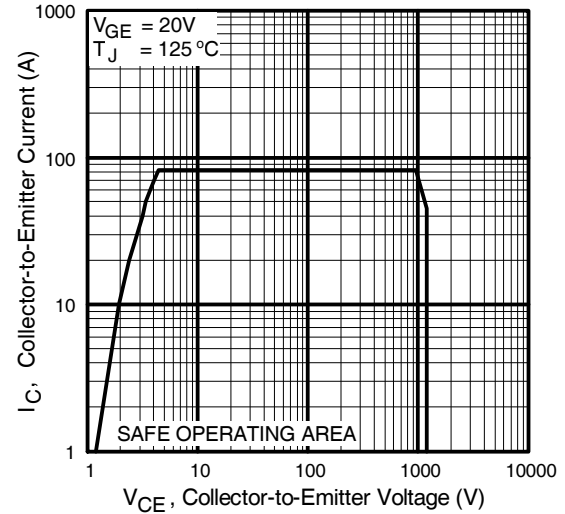
**Fig. 10** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Junction Temperature

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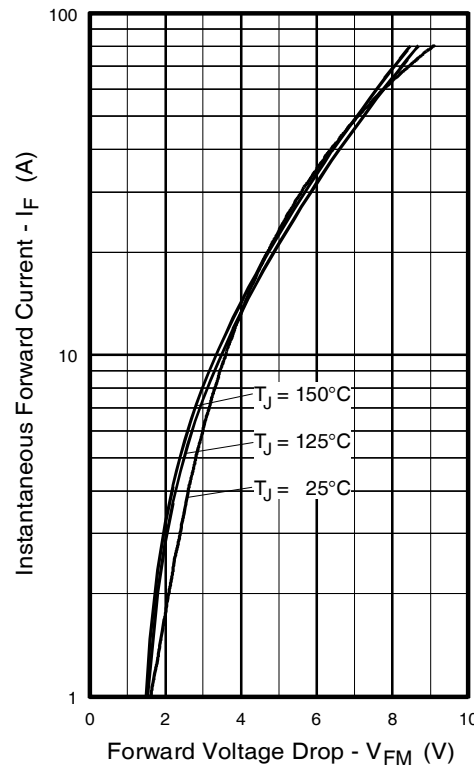
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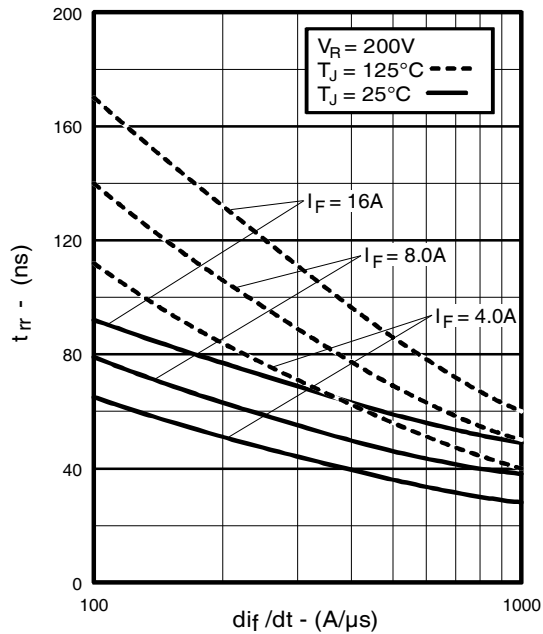
**Fig. 11** - Typical Switching Losses vs. Collector-to-Emitter Current



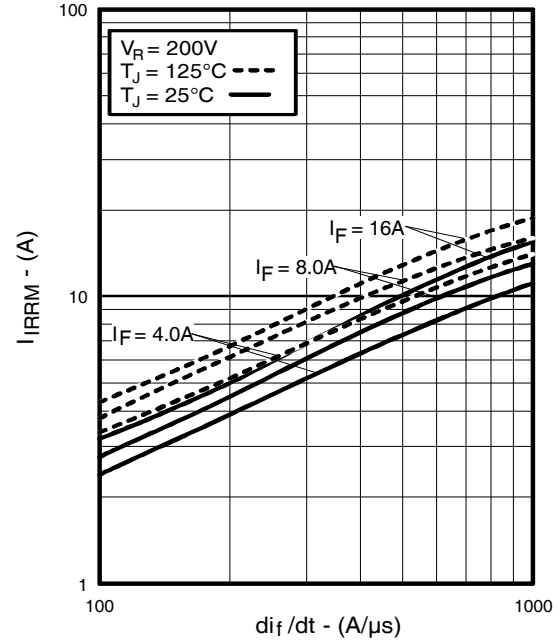
**Fig. 12** - Turn-Off SOA



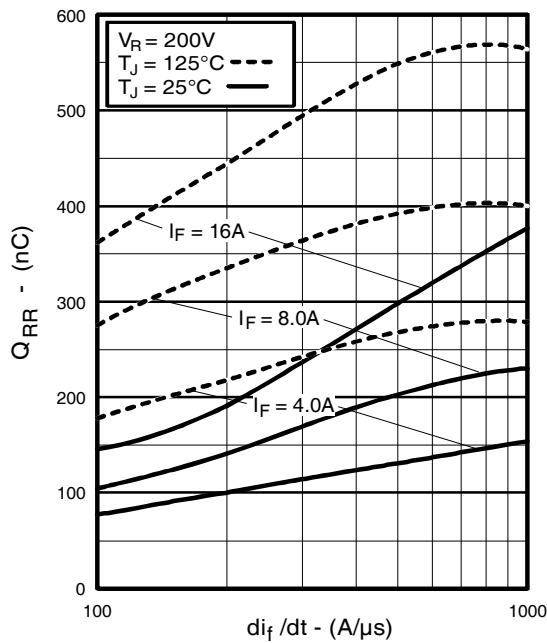
**Fig. 13** - Maximum Forward Voltage Drop vs. Instantaneous Forward Current



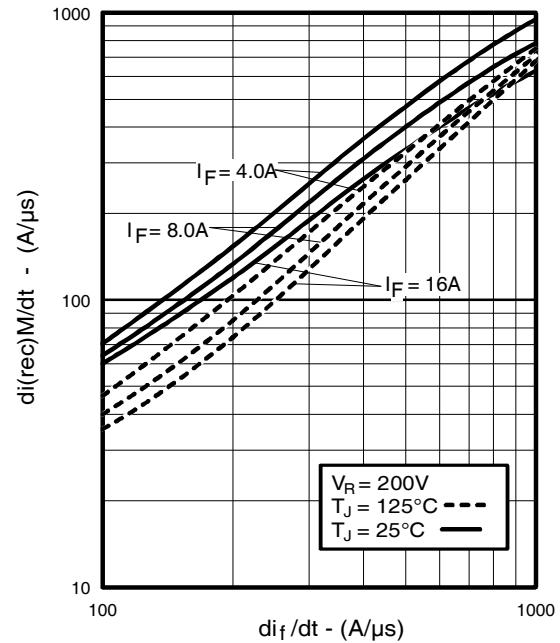
**Fig. 14** - Typical Reverse Recovery vs.  $di_f/dt$



**Fig. 15** - Typical Recovery Current vs.  $di_f/dt$



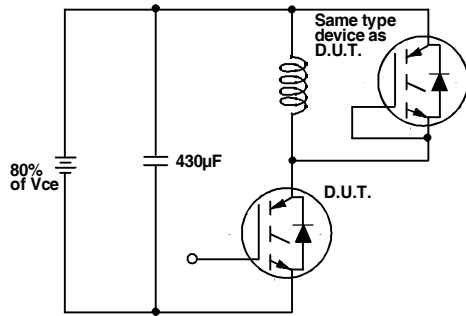
**Fig. 16** - Typical Stored Charge vs.  $di_f/dt$



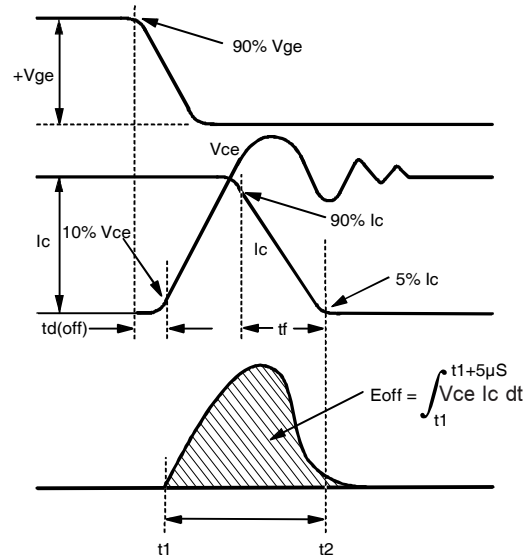
**Fig. 17** - Typical  $di_{(rec)M}/dt$  vs.  $di_f/dt$

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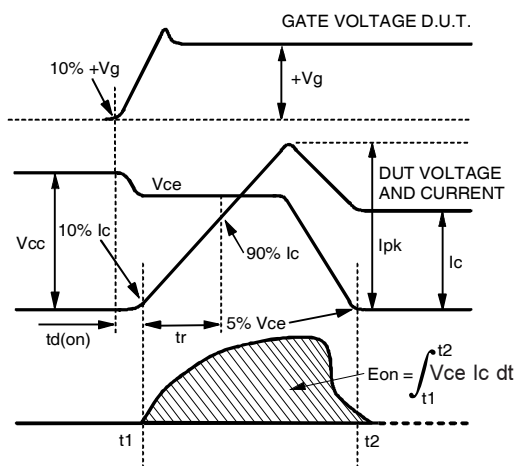
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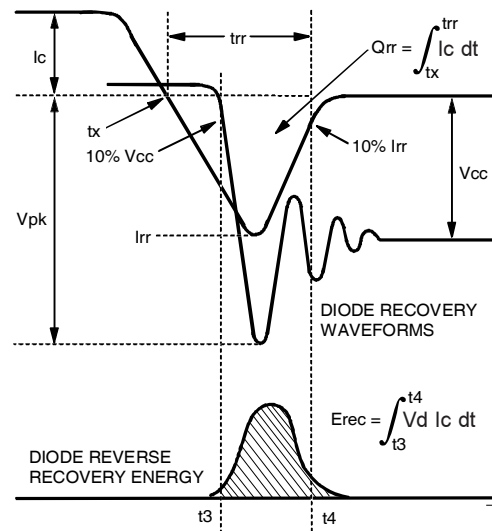
**Fig. 18a** - Test Circuit for Measurement of  $I_{LM}$ ,  $E_{on}$ ,  $E_{off}(\text{diode})$ ,  $t_{rr}$ ,  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{rr}$ ,  $t_{d(on)}$ ,  $t_r$ ,  $t_{d(off)}$ ,  $t_f$



**Fig. 18b** - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining  $E_{off}$ ,  $t_{d(off)}$ ,  $t_f$



**Fig. 18c** - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining  $E_{on}$ ,  $t_{d(on)}$ ,  $t_r$



**Fig. 18d** - Test Waveforms for Circuit of Fig. 18a, Defining  $E_{rec}$ ,  $t_{tr}$ ,  $Q_{rr}$ ,  $I_{rr}$



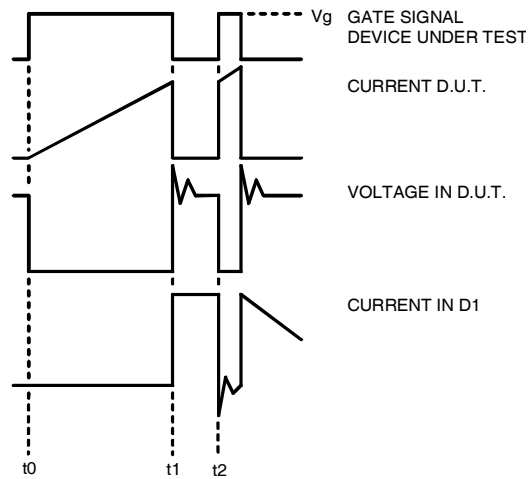


Figure 18e. Macro Waveforms for Figure 18a's Test Circuit

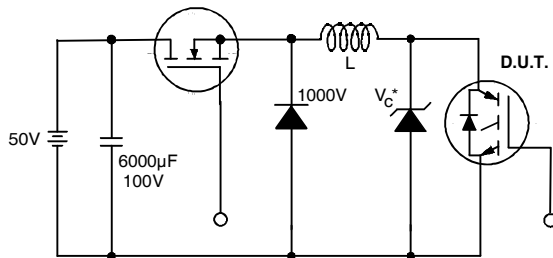


Figure 19. Clamped Inductive Load Test Circuit

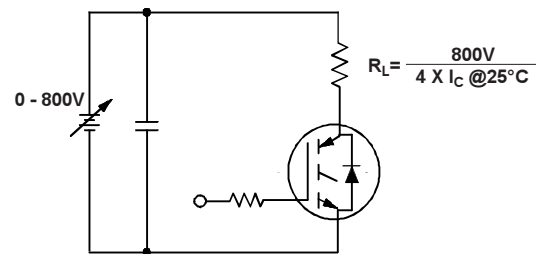


Figure 20. Pulsed Collector Current Test Circuit

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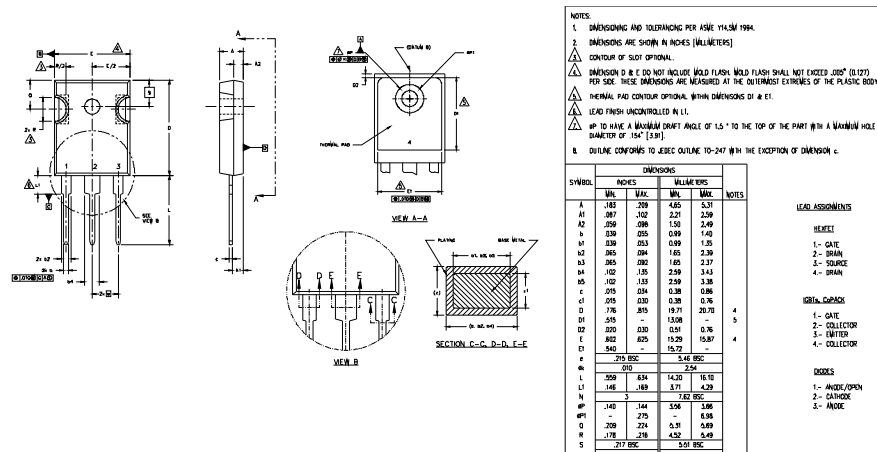
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## Notes :

- ① Repetitive rating:  $V_{GE}=20V$ ; pulse width limited by maximum junction temperature (figure 20)
- ②  $V_{CC}=80\%(V_{CES})$ ,  $V_{GE}=20V$ ,  $L=10\mu H$ ,  $R_G=10\Omega$  (figure 19)
- ③ Pulse width  $\leq 80\mu s$ ; duty factor  $\leq 0.1\%$ .
- ④ Pulse width  $5.0\mu s$ , single shot.

## TO-247AC Package Outline

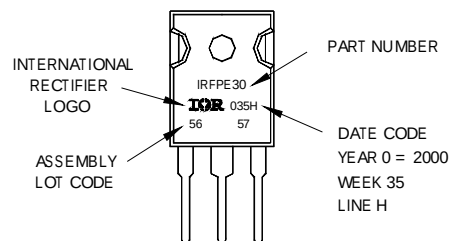
Dimensions are shown in millimeters (inches)



## TO-247AC Part Marking Information

EXAMPLE: THIS IS AN IRFPE30  
WITH ASSEMBLY  
LOT CODE 5657  
ASSEMBLED ON WW35, 2000  
IN THE ASSEMBLY LINE "H"

**Note:** "P" in assembly line position indicates "Lead-Free"



Data and specifications subject to change without notice.

International  
**IR** Rectifier

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